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AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATIONS OF THE FARMERS' CLUB NEW-YORK.

Wool and Wheat Growing, Fruits, &c.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

Mr. WAKEMAN, the Corresponding Secretary, called for the reading of a Circular from the Club, addressed to the Gardeners and Farmers of the Union, and calling their attention to the Farmers' Convention to be held in this City during the next Fair of the Institute, in October. The Circular was unanimously adopted.

President TALLMADGE presented specimen cards of Wool from Saxon sheep, which he obtained with some of those sheep at the time of their importation in 1826. He also presented specimens of the clip of this summer from sheep which has been Merino crossed with these Saxons. These specimens exhibited the influence of our climate upon this fine wool in the County of Dutchess. The staple of the American wool is much longer than the original Saxon, and appears to be as fine. The Original Saxon gave 2 lbs. at a clip; the American brood gives over 3 lbs. The weight of the fleece depends much on the care of the sheep.

Gen. TALLMADGE gave an interesting account of the introduction of the Merino and Saxon Sheep into this country. Before 1800 we had a long-legged, coarse-wooled sheep, whose wool was worth from 6 to 10 cts per lb. Col. Humphries, our Minister to Spain, and Chancellor Livingston who was in Paris, caused Merinos to be imported. They were eagerly sought for by the farmers, the Government protected the new staple, and it was gradually spreading over the nation. In 1826, the Saxon fine-wooled sheep were imported, and Congress sustained the plan by protection. The price of Wool in 1828 was from 60 to 87 cents per pound. While that price existed, Wheat was sold by our farmers for from \$2 to 2 25 per bushel. Then came a change in our national legislation; the Compromise Act was adopted, and Wool went down to 25 cts. per lb. The sheep, not being worth their feed and care, went rapidly to destruction. They were killed for mutton, or tried for tallow. Thus have our finest sheep been destroyed. The public prints of Dutchess County have stated truly, that before this period the quantity of Wool annually raised in that County, over and above that used for home consumption, was 700,000 pounds, which at an average of 65 cents produced an income of \$455,000. Before 1842 the product diminished to 300,000 lbs. and the price was reduced to from 21 to 25 cents per lb. producing an income of only \$75,000. Taking into account the loss from the sacrifice of the sheep, it is just to state that the County of Dutchess has sustained an annual loss of about Half a Million of Dollars! Following out this fact to its results, said Gen. Tallmadge, it will not be difficult to account for our pecuniary embarrassments, loss of national credit, repudiation, &c. One Hundred Million of Dollars would not make the land whole for what it has lost from this cause alone.

As a consequence of this change in our national policy, our agriculturists found themselves thrown back upon the culture of Wheat, instead of Wool and Wheat. Wheat was then worth \$2 per bushel: Now it is 90 cents per bushel. On this subject Gen. Tallmadge made some very interesting statements. The price of transportation on

Wheat from Chicago to Buffalo is 10 cents per bushel; from Buffalo to Albany 16 cents; thence to New-York 3 cents; total 29 cents. Deducting storage, commissions, &c. farmers at the West can obtain only 40 cents per bushel for their crop. Flour is transported for 70 a 75 cents per bbl. From information derived from the most authentic sources it appears that Wheat may be imported (when taken for ballast instead of sand) from Bremen for from 6 to 8 cents per bushel; if taken as freight, the cost of importation would still be only 9 cents. From Marseilles and Havre all charges to New-York are but 17½ cents—from Liverpool 16½ cents. The cost of Wheat in Europe varies 25 to 50 cents per bushel. Thus may be seen the danger of competition with the serfs and lazzaroni of Europe. One of our merchants pays only 35 cents freight and charges on a box of Oranges from Sicily to New-York, while it costs him 75 cents to send that same box to Buffalo, and from 37 to 40 cents to Boston. The Sicilian vessels are navigated at even less cost than the German, the wages of seamen being only from \$5 to \$6 per month, they finding themselves. Here is the contrast of European and American Labor. We are four-fifths of us cultivators of the land. Do we want to be brought in competition with the paupers and lazzaroni of Europe? If, said Gen. T. our farmers want this competition, I for one will not oppose their desire.

Gen. Tallmadge then made some observations upon the Culture of Silk in this country, expressing his conviction that it had succeeded altogether beyond public expectation. The late Silk Convention had done great good, and he hoped the Farmers' Convention about to be held would do as much and more for the general interests of Agriculture.

Mr. WAKEMAN inquired why it was, if Wheat was so cheap in Europe, and freight so low as has been stated, that we were not supplied with the article from that country.

Gen. TALLMADGE explained, that Foreign Wheat was kept out only by the duty of 24 cts. per bushel. Formerly the duty was only 15 per cent. ad valorem, and Wheat was then appraised so low that the duty was reduced to nothing; 25 cents per bushel is equal to 75 or 100 per cent. ad valorem on some kinds of Foreign Wheat.

Mr. A. P. CUMMING, of Williamsburgh, presented several fine Tomatoes, one weighing 2½ lbs. Three of them weighed together 5½ lbs.

D. JAY BROWN moved the adoption of a resolution recommending to City and Town authorities and to gentlemen and farmers, the destruction, before they go to seed, of all weeds that are poisonous either to men or stock, or injurious to the crops.

Mr. FLEET.—Is not Stamonium useful as a medicine?

Dr. FIELD said it was poisonous, and that there was a great quantity beyond what was wanted for medical purposes. The destruction of weeds was a very important matter. They occupied a great deal of ground, absorbed the moisture, prevented the deposition of the dew, and deprived useful plants of nourishment. Their seeds are scattered by the winds far and wide.—They lie in the ground under certain circumstances a long time without vegetating. General Johnson thinks they last, some of them, twenty years, and still grow when brought to the surface. Dr. Field said he had been greatly troubled by weeds on his farm the present season, and he read a passage on the subject from the *Farmer's Mine*. If common soil, muck, and weeds, were mixed together, and saturated with liquid from the stable, they would make an excellent manure. Then the weeds might be dried and burned to great advantage, as the ashes were valuable, and the seeds would thus be destroyed. He had planted corn the present season on ground thus burned over, and it had

grown finely. A compost heap should be made on a side-hill, so that all the wash of the barn-yard would run into it. The urine of a single cow was valued at \$10 per annum.

Mr. F. M. BRETTER, of Red Bank, sent a Pumpkin of last year's growth, which he had preserved, with others, as follows: He selected only such as were dead ripe, and deposited them in a shed opening to the South. He laid a tier of them upon rails so as to admit a circulation of air; then over them another tier of rails, so laid as not to rest on the pumpkins; then another layer of pumpkins, and so on, till he had deposited all he wished to preserve. He left them in this condition as long as they could remain without freezing, and then placed them on shelves in a warm room.

Col. CLARK had seen pumpkins thus preserved before.

M. FLEET said that the growing crop of Potatoes in Westchester and elsewhere were suffering from some disease, which caused the leaves to fall from the stems, and it was suggested that the members of the Club endeavor to ascertain what this disease is.

Mr. FLEET stated that Mr. Shonnard of Westchester, has Isabella Grapes, shaded by Locust trees, which are better than those that grow in the sun. This was a circumstance worthy of attention. It was known that the shade of the Locust was favorable to the growth of grass, and that cattle were extremely fond of grass thus grown.

Mr. BROWN asked whether stamonium could not be dispensed with as a medicine.

Dr. FIELD said it has been used for that purpose to a considerable extent. It was very poisonous. He knew one family to be poisoned by eating it with spinach.

Mr. FLEET said it was easily destroyed by the scythe, &c.

Pres. TALLMADGE said, that while they had before them the subject of weeds he wished some one would speak ill of the Canada thistle. It had taken possession of almost every thing between Albany and Saratoga, except the Railroad.

Col. CLARK made a few remarks respecting that troublesome insect the Borer. He had some young Locust trees attacked by it, until the wind blew some of them down. By means of a stomach-pump he filled the holes, some with lime-water, some with diluted caustic potash and others with spirits of turpentine. He had no farther trouble from the insect.

Mr. WAKEMAN stated that while at Castine, Me. recently, he saw on that peninsula about 2,000 apple trees. They had been generally attacked by worms, and the prospect of their bearing was hopeless. Some of them were nearly stripped of their leaves. Mr. Perkins had white-washed his trees in the latter part of April, scraping off all the dead bark for that purpose. On only one of these trees had he found a single worm, while those of his neighbors had been ravaged. This Mr. Wakeman considered a strong proof of the efficacy of lime.

Mr. ALLEN.—As to stamonium, goats eat it freely.

Mr.—The goat also eats hemlock.

Col. CLARK.—A jackass also eats green tobacco.

Mr. MEIGS.—I have seen the antelope eat tobacco. The camel eats it also.

Pres. TALLMADGE.—Offer tobacco to an elephant, and he will knock you down. He is a very sensible animal! I admire his taste.

Gen. T. said that whale oil soap applied to the roots of trees, especially in the green-house, was a specific for vermin. As to the Canada thistle, there was no difficulty in killing it. But a lazy fellow would let it grow, and thus annoy his industrious neighbors.

Dr. GARDNER said that the whale oil soap had been long since employed by English orchardists. It was

found, however, that while it destroyed the worms, it injured the flavor of the fruit. Dr. Mitchell speaks of a peach having been so completely saturated with salt as to be valueless, and this from salt having been deposited in some form at the roots of the tree. Other substances might operate in the same way. As for Canada thistle, the farmer has at least this consolation, that the soil on which they grow is largely supplied with potash.

Adjourned for two weeks.

[From the London Gardeners' Chronicle.]

HYBRIDIZING.

Among the many contrivances by which man has succeeded in converting the wild productions of untamed nature into bodies better adapted to his artificial wants, nothing has produced more past advantage or promises more future profit than *hybridizing*. We shall not refer in this place to what has been done in the animal kingdom, but confine the attention of the reader to its effects upon vegetation.

The practice is regarded as one of very recent date; and so it is, as an artificial process, applied by rule to definite purposes. But he must be a bold man who dares to assign to it historical limits; on the contrary, it may be supposed to date from the creation—or rather, it is in a manner certain that it does. The presence of winds or insects must necessarily from the beginning have produced effects upon plants which resulted in hybrid productions.

Hybridizing is effected by applying to the stigma of one plant the pollen of some other; the end of which is the generation of a form participating more or less in the attributes of both its parents. Nature, in her wildest state, opposes no insurmountable difficulties in the way of this operation. Insects, bespattered with the pollen of one plant, plunge into the recesses of another, and thus effectually destroy the purity of races. The natural brush on the body of a bee will convey the subtile powder as well as the trim camel's-hair pencil of the artificial operator.

It is contended, indeed, that this cannot be; because if it were so, all species must, in the lapse of ages, be confounded in one inextricable chaos. But, in the first place, this supposition is of little force, till it is shown that that which is easily done artificially cannot possibly take place naturally; and secondly, it must be proved that the wild races of plants actually do remain in all their original purity. No botanist would, we suspect, venture upon such an argument as that. The genera *Salix*, *Rubus*, *Rosæ*, and *Carex*, would make the stoutest advocate of original purity pause before he threw himself into the lists. Nobody, in fact, can possibly doubt that wild hybrids exist, are common, and perhaps much more common than we think for. We will not stop to quote notorious and proved instances of this, because we regard the fact as being beyond all dispute.

Let us not, however, infer from this that no natural obstacles are opposed to the indiscriminate mixture of races in plants; on the contrary, there are barriers which cannot be overleaped. By some mysterious agency, there is a complete bar to all intermixture of plants not closely related to each other. An elm may certainly mix with an elm, and perhaps with a nettle-tree; but not with an oak. A peach may, peradventure, cross a plum, but not an apple. These obstacles are, doubtless, connected with the molecular constitution of plants, the precise nature of which we have no means of examining. Another obstacle consists in the obvious fact that the pollen of a flower has a better opportunity of falling upon the stigma that belongs to it, than pollen brought from any distance; and we know that if pollen has once taken effect, no after-application of other pollen can change the result. In fact, the natural hybridizing of wild plants will generally take place when, owing to some accidental cause, the proper stamens of the flower prove defective.

But there is a still more effectual obstacle to the confusion of races by natural hybridizing. Although we conceive that the production of hybrid plants naturally is of more common occurrence than may be supposed, it must be remembered that the preservation of them is quite an artificial process. A hybrid tree springs up; it has no means of multiplying itself, except by seed. That seed has no stable constitution, but has a tendency to return towards the condition of one of its parents; in this way the hybrid disappears, while the parents remain; or it may be, and often is, barren; and then it remains as a childless individual. Again, a hybrid herb ap-

pears; it is exposed to the same obstacles as the tree, in the way of perpetuation: it is barren; its seeds of themselves tend towards the original stock, which is recovered in a generation or two; or they are at once fertilized by the pollen of one of the hybrid parents, when the tendency to a return to its original stock is increased tenfold in strength. It is not, therefore, likely that natural hybrids will often be long perpetuated, although they may be frequently produced.

We mention these things by way of vindicating the hybridizers, who have been accused of attempting to subvert the whole order of nature by monstrous practices. It is clear that they only imitate the practices of nature. It is equally clear, too, that the occasional formation of natural hybrids is intended as a manifestation to man of one of the sources of power with which he is so largely provided. His reason is to be called upon to turn to profitable account that which, in savage nature, leads to no result.

Hitherto the operation of hybridizing has been mainly confined to gardens. But see what advantages have come of it there. What were our *Roses* in 1780, when the first China Rose reached England? and what are they now? The China Rose hybridizes so freely with almost every other, that there is hardly an ancient species to which it has not lent some part of its rich foliage, gay colors, and abundant blooming. Can anything be more striking than the effect of hybridizing upon *Pelargoniums*, *Heaths*, *Gloxinias*, *Verbenas*, and *Gladioli*? By this process we have given to the hardy Pears of the north all the richness and delicacy of those of the south; to watery grapes the perfume of the Muscat; to the pale-faced but hardy *Rhododendrons* of the Caucasus and America, the rich and glowing colors of their tender brethren of India; to the gaudy *Azalea* of Pontus, the crimson of the small-flowered fragrant species of the U. S.

Such striking consequences of the very first operations in hybridizing, have excited a universal desire to vary and extend them. Everybody now, who cares for his garden, asks himself in the first place what he can do to get new seedlings; and to hybridizing he looks exclusively for assistance.

Hybridizing is a game of chance played between man and plants. It is in some respects a matter of hazard. What increases the charm of the game is, that although the end of it may be doubtful, yet a good player can judge of the issue with tolerable confidence, and that skill and judgment have in this case all their customary value.

Though hybridizing has already led to important results, they are probably nothing compared with what may be expected to come of it. We anticipate through its assistance a change in the whole face of cultivated plants, and we shall be much surprised if even a few years do not bring us acquainted with races of trees, esculents, corn, and forage plants, of at least as much importance in their way as those which have already appeared among fruits and flowers: all that is wanted is to call attention to the subject, and to point out what the principles are which the experimenter has to bear in mind.

The effect is produced by applying the pollen of one flower to the stigma of another. The pollen indicates the male parent, the stigma the female. In performing the operation, it is necessary to use these precautions:—The female flower must be deprived of her stamens before they burst and disperse their pollen; and as soon as the stigma is glutinous enough to hold it fast, the pollen must be applied with care. Should this course not be taken, the stigma is very likely to be inoculated with the pollen of her own or some other flower, and then the pollen which it is intended to use will not take, for it must always be borne in mind that a stigma once inoculated cannot be inoculated again. From want of these precautions, people are continually fancying they have obtained hybrids when they have only gained natural seedlings. At least half the specimens of so-called hybrids sent to us for examination, are not hybridized at all. When the Dean of Manchester, who is the greatest of all authorities in this matter, wishes to obtain a cross, he always endeavors to force the female parent before others of this kind blow, so as to be insured against accidental inoculation from pollen floating in the air. Want of attention in these minutiae has led to some singular errors on the part of a very ingenious correspondent, who fancied he had obtained hybrids between *Crinum*, *Ismene*, *Buphane*, *Calostemma*, &c., while he had only raised the usual seedlings.

It is hard to say within what limits the operation may

be successfully practiced. The general rule is, that plants only which are very nearly related, are able to inoculate each other. But there may be exceptions to this. At least we know that very near connections have, or seem to have, a great aversion for one another. For example, a Raspberry and a Strawberry are first cousins, yet they appear to have no mind for an alliance. A Gooseberry, Currant, and Black Currant, are still nearer to each other, and their repugnance seems invincible; at least nobody has yet found means to hybridize them with each other, though many have attempted it. On the other hand, *Heaths*, different as they are from each other, intermingling freely; *Cereus speciosissimus* is readily inoculated with the night-flowering *Cereus*; and even the creeping *Cereus* has been crossed with the former; the *Rhododendron* will fertilize the *Azalea*; and, strangest of all, the Red Cedar on several occasions has been found to inoculate the American *Arbor Vitæ*, the issue from which is that curious whip-cord-branched plant, called in the gardens *Thuja filiformis*. This singular shrub was so produced for the first time in Messrs. Loddiges' nursery at Hackney, and has since been obtained in the same manner at Paris. These facts open a very wide field for inquiry, and are especially valuable as affording evidence that the limits of hybridizing are far from being narrow.

In the midst of many experiments conducted without exactness, from which no safe conclusion can be drawn, there are some which, in the hands of such men as the Dean of Manchester, seem to justify the important inference that, as a general rule, the properties of the male parent will be most conspicuous in the hybrid. For example, Mr. Herbert crossed the long yellow-cupped common Daffodil, with the small red-edge-cupped Poet's Daffodil; and the seeds of the common Daffodil furnished a bulb with most of the attributes of the Poet's *Narcissus*. The same gentleman obtained also out of a capsule of *Rhododendron ponticum*, inoculated by *Azalea pontica*, seedlings which had entirely the habit of the latter or male parent. When the common scarlet *Azalea*, with its crimson flowers and narrow leaves, was inoculated by *Azalea pontica*, Mr. Gower found that its seeds produced plants much more like the male than the female parent. Exceptions, or apparent exceptions to this, do no doubt exist, and hybrids could be found which are either half way between their father and mother, or more like the mother than the father; but as far as any means of judging at present exist, these would seem to be the exception and not the rule; and therefore the greater influence of the male may be taken as a tolerably safe guide in all experiments upon this interesting art.

PILES.—A correspondent of the Southern Planter, says: "Having suffered as much from this disease as any man living, I feel disposed to communicate through your pages the remedy which gave me relief. Take about one gallon of Jamestown leaves, (*Stramonium*), boil them till the strength is obtained, strain the liquor and add six large table spoonfuls of lard and one of beeswax; boil slowly until nothing remains but the lard and the wax; it is then fit for use. Anoint the part affected with this ointment until relief is obtained. In very obstinate cases when there is a continued and painful protuberance of the intestine, it will be necessary to spread the ointment on a soft rag and keep it in place by a T bandage. When the protruded part can be easily returned to its proper position, the ointment should be applied previous to this being done, as it facilitates the operation and acts better. The patient should live on the lightest diet, keep as quiet as possible, and if necessary, take an occasional purge of the mildest kind. Whenever there are symptoms of a return of the complaint, apply the ointment and it will check its farther progress. I have no hesitation in stating, and that from experience, that this remedy has no superior, and it needs only to be known to be duly appreciated. I generally prepare the ointment in my yard, as the *stramonium* has a very offensive smell; and the vessel in which it is made, if used for cooking purposes, should be thoroughly cleansed by burning, to avoid any deleterious effects that might ensue."

Products of National Industry.—Professor Tucker, of Virginia, estimates the products of our national industry as follows:—

Agriculture,	\$654,387,597
Manufactures,	239,836,224
Commerce,	79,721,086
Mining,	42,358,761

IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Editor,—I know that the Virginian Agriculturist finds it difficult to understand the sort of cultivation which makes it less laborious and expensive to cultivate one acre of land, than two; and, therefore, feel some diffidence in offering the subjoined statement, since I have no disposition to throw away either my time or your own in unproductive labor. I will, however, venture upon it, in the hope that you will introduce it with an elementary treatise so simple that little children may understand it. For example, you may commence by telling them that two dollars are more than one—that two horses at fifty dollars each will cost more than one. By some simple process of this kind you may perhaps bring their minds to the degree of vigor required to master the grand—and to them, heretofore—incomprehensible proposition, that the cultivation of one acre of land costs less than the cultivation of two.

There is in Stafford county, a stout old fellow, J. E. of Stanstead, who though somewhat advanced in life—nay, under ordinary circumstances, would be called an old man—is, nevertheless, in many respects still in the vigor of manhood. His case is a striking one to show that eld-compelling and reading were in no wise inconsistent one with the other. The field and the library claim, each a due proportion of his time; and the gainful exercises of the former prepare him for the scarcely less profitable recreations of the latter. In proof that age has not bereft him of his mental power, it needs only to be stated that he has past the *pons assinorum* of the Virginia farmer—mastered the intricate problem above mentioned.

Gentle reader, I know what you would say—that you, your father and grandfather, and all around you and them, have acted upon a different principle—and this you hold to be conclusive against my arithmetic. Remember how long it took the world to understand things quite as simple—and if our Virginia farmers are not more than a century behind the rest of the world, they are doing as well as any body expects of them. But do not, I pray you, fall further behind.—Rather gird up your loins, take heart, and strive to diminish the distance between you and others. Pray you, good sirs, read on.

Mr. E., holding the opinion which to you seems so absurd, made the following experiments.

For his plantation, purchased about thirty years ago, he gave a very high price, viz: twenty shillings, or three dollars thirty-three and a third cents, per acre. The average yield was about two and a half barrels of corn. Better land may now be had in that neighborhood for three dollars.

1841.—In the spring he began to bring oyster shells from Fredericksburg, distant about three miles, selling from sixty-two and a half to seventy-five cents per hoghead. These, amounting to twelve hogheads, were burned on the land and scattered upon four acres, marked out for the experiment, the ground having been first deeply ploughed.

1842.—In the spring he laid off the ground for corn, three feet by four, and at the intersections planted the corn in one tea-cupful of slacked ashes and gypsum, mixed in the proportion of four of the former to one of the latter, and covered with a little earth to prevent it from being disturbed by the wind. Every second row was planted with beans; these, however, were planted in the step—not in the hill.

From the four acres were gathered fifty barrels of corn and sixty bushels of beans.

Used in planting, three pecks of corn at the rate of three grains to the hill, were

10 bushels of ground plaster,	\$2 50
40 bushels of ashes at eight cents,	3 20

\$5 70

At this rate the cost of planting one bushel of corn was \$7 60.

The ashes gypsum were intended to stimulate the present crop, leaving the lime to act upon the wheat and clover. In the autumn of the same year a wheat crop was "seeded," which yielded eighteen bushels per acre.

1843.—Four other acres were tried with a similar result so far, and the wheat promises well.

1844.—Encouraged by the success attending the above experiments, Mr. E. is now preparing for a larger essay, viz: twelve acres.

The account may be thus stated for one acre:

Dr.	
Lime, (4 hhd. of shells at 68½ cts.)	\$2 06½
Slacked ashes,	62½
Gypsum,	80
Wood and burning the kiln,	3 75
Scattering the lime,	50
Labor of one man and two horses employed one day in ploughing in the lime,	1 50
Checking,	75
Planting,	75
Feeding, &c.	75
Hoeing and other cultivation,	1 00
Gathering and housing,	1 50
	\$13 98½

Cr.	
By 12½ barrels corn, at \$2,	\$25 00
By 30 bushels beans,	30 00
Amount of sales actually made,	\$55 00

Balance in favor of the experiment, \$41 01½

Mr. E. and your humble servant are both modest men and have no desire to see our names in the newspapers, you will, therefore, please become answerable to your readers for our respectability, and place beneath this communication the appropriate signature.

Southern Planter.]

IGNOTUS.

PHILOSOPHY OF WHEAT CULTURE.

Dr. LEE, who is one of the most devoted friends of agriculture in America, read a very able paper before a meeting at the State House in Albany, last winter, upon the cultivation of wheat. He calls to mind that from the analysis of *Sprengel*, the mineral proportion of the plant amounts only to three per cent. of the whole, and that wood ashes presents very nearly the same mineral constituents and in the same proportions; whence he infers, that soils the most wanting in these constituents, may be supplied with a sufficient quantity for all wheat bearing purposes by a small dressing of ashes. He goes on to say:

Being but slowly decomposed by the vital action of plants, ashes are an enduring fertilizer when compared with stable manure. Mixed with quick lime, their good effects are more speedily obtained. Lime will render alumina either in the soil or in leached ashes, soluble in water, so that it can enter the minute pores of roots. Clay in the soil is always combined with a large portion of silica; and before it has been exhausted by continual cropping, it holds in combination considerable potash and soda. Lime, by combining with alumina, the basis of clay, liberates these alkalies and silica, which uniting chemically, form soluble silicates of potash and soda. These also enter into the circulating nourishment of plants, and are decomposed in the stems of grasses and cereals. The silica goes to make vegetable bone, to keep the plant upright; while the potash and soda go back to the earth, to dissolve, as before, another portion of sand, to be also absorbed, and transformed into bone. It is in this way that a few ashes, applied to a sandy soil, will enable grass and grain to take up the eighty-one per cent. of flint found in their ashes. Lime will do the same thing on clay soils, for the simple reason that they generally do not lack potash, soda, and magnesia.

"The quantity of lime and ashes to be applied to an acre, will depend entirely on their cost at the place where they are to be used. A few bushels will be of essential service; but a larger dose will be better.

"I come now to speak of the organic elements of the wheat plant, which, as I have already intimated, form ninety-six or ninety-seven per cent. of its substance. Water and its constituents, oxygen and hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, are the four elementary ingredients of all cultivated plants, beside their minerals. As there is no lack of water or of its elements, oxygen and hydrogen, our attention will be confined to obtaining a full supply of carbon and nitrogen.—These are indispensable, and fortunately nature has provided an amount of carbon and nitrogen in the air, if not in the soil, more than equal to all the wants of vegetation. A large portion of the fertilizing elements of vegetable mould, in a rich soil, is carbon, and a small portion is nitrogen; both of which are usually combined with other substances. These important elements are often nearly exhausted in fields which

have been unwisely cultivated; and I have paid much attention to the subject of cheap and practical renovation.

"By the aid of clover and buckwheat dressed with gypsum, ashes, lime, or manure, and ploughed in when in blossom, much can be done in the way of augmenting the rich vegetable mould so desirable to a certain degree, in all soils. Straw, corn-stalks, leaves of forest trees, and swamp muck, made into compost with lime and ashes, are of great value.—Charcoal, well pulverized, and saturated with urine, I regard as the cheapest and most useful fertilizer that can be applied to a poor soil, for the production of wheat or almost any other crop.

"The earths contained in charcoal, as the analysis of its ashes demonstrates, are identical with the earths found in the wheat plant. Coal contains a very large portion of carbon, and will imbibe from the atmosphere a large quantity of nitrogen in the form of ammonia and its carbonates. Unlike stable manure, the salts of lime, potash, soda and magnesia, it will not waste by premature solution nor by evaporation. On the contrary, it is of incalculable value to mix with the liquid and solid excretions of all animals to absorb and fix in a tangible condition those volatile, fertilizing elements, which are so prone to escape beyond our reach.

"When it is recollected that without nitrogen in some form, it is utterly impossible to grow one kernel of good wheat, and that a pint of human urine or four quarts of that of the cow, or one quart of that of the horse fed on grain, contain nitrogen enough to supply sixty lbs. of wheat, we may begin to understand something of the money value of this animal product. But mind this suggestion. Nothing is sooner lost than the hartshorn in an open smelling bottle, or a large share of the ammonia in free urine in a warm atmosphere. Charcoal and gypsum will absorb it in large quantities, and give it out at the roots of plants as their wants require. In feeding plants, great judgment should be exercised. At least one-half of the food fed out to them in the shape of stable and barn-yard manure, is entirely lost. It escapes into the air, or is dissolved prematurely, and carried like the potash in water running through a leach, beyond the reach of your hungry, if not starving plants.

"I have just separated a half pound of wheat-flour into its proximate elements of starch and gluten.—The gluten I have in my hand. It is nearly identical with animal muscle. It forms from seven to thirty-five per cent. of the bulk of wheat kernels. The more gluten flour contains, the more good bread a given number of pounds will make. A barrel of flour rich in gluten, will make ten per cent. more of bread than one which is nearly all starch. Gluten will bear far more water than starch. The quantity of this meat-forming principle in wheat, depends in a good degree on the quantity of nitrogen in the soil where the wheat is grown."—*Southern Planter*.

THE WAY FRIEND HANSON MURDERS TWITCH GRASS.

—We examined a field of corn the other day belonging to our neighbor, Moses Hanson, which had formerly been covered with twitch grass, or as some call it, couch grass, one of the worst pests, as every person knows, that could torment a farmer. The dry bones, alias roots of the plant, were lying in great plenty in every direction, but thoroughly dead, while the corn was growing in great luxuriance upon their remains. If we mistake not, the following is the history of its management. A year ago last spring he turned the sod over flat. He then carted on his manure and spread it. He then took his horse, and with a small plough turned the manure, but not so deep as to disturb the sod. He then harrowed it and planted the long red potato which was hoed as usual. The potatoes soon covered the ground, and so shaded what was left of the grass that it could grow but very little. After the potatoes were dug, he took his plough and team and turned the sod, which had now become partly rolled up on its edge, leaving it so during the winter to receive the close embraces of Jack Frost, and he did hug it tight last winter, "that's a fact."

In the spring he run the harrow over it and planted his corn—manuring it in the hill; this has been hoed twice, and there isn't twitch grass enough left alive to feed a bug with.—*Maine Farmer*.

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag, containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

May 15
at the office of the American Farmer.

SAMUEL SANDS,

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid, SAM'L SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.

TOBACCO CROP.—From all we can learn, we think this crop has sustained considerable injury from various causes; but from the immense quantity of lands recently added to the culture in the West and South-West, we do not apprehend that there will be a scarcity.

A LARGE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.—We understand that Mr. Sterling Thomas, one of our enterprising victualers, raised the present season, on a lot of his in the vicinity of our city, at the rate of fifty bushels per acre, and from the circumstance of his having permitted his wheat to become dead ripe before he cut it, he must have lost much by shattering. His actual sales averaged 50 bushels an acre, computing the quantity at 60 lbs. to the bushel. The actual weight of the wheat was 63 lbs. to the bushel.

THE WHEAT CROP.

We will once more call the attention of our wheat growers to the necessity of preparing their ground well for the reception of their seed wheat, and to the propriety of making experiments in the use of that excellent fertilizer guano. Its price has now been brought down to a point sufficiently low to justify experiments being made. It can be purchased of the best quality—the Peruvian—for three dollars the hundred pounds, and as from one hundred to a hundred and fifty, or two hundred pounds of it will be sufficient to manure an acre of land, not only for the wheat crop, but for the succeeding rotation of crops, we look upon it as the very cheapest manure that can be used. For if the largest quantity which we have named should be required, still it is cheaper than any other kind, as it requires so much less expense in labor to spread it than any other; the actual saving in labor more than counterbalances its cost of purchase.

In urging experiments with Guano, we would not have it supposed that we would encourage a spirit of indifference to the necessity of accumulating every possible species of the various substances which may be found on a farm, that are convertible into fertilizers of the soil. On the contrary, while we would advise every one sufficiently near to the point of supply, to obtain moderate quantities of the Guano, with a view of testing its properties, we would also recommend increased exertions in the husbanding, preparation, and use, of every thing which the farm affords which may be calculated to improve either the texture or fertility of its soil, and we would have every farmer to bear in mind, that there is no substance to be

found on his estate, which is susceptible of decay, that is not adapted to improve his land, some better than others, to be sure, but all to a profitable degree.

In regard to the accumulation of manure, we should like to see a system introduced, which would make it one of the chief employments of every man's system of husbandry, as by proper attention to this department, every acre may be made to increase its productive capacity a hundred-fold, and some there are that might be increased to three hundred.

THE COTTON CROP.

At every return of the season, we have exaggerated accounts of injuries to the crops, and to none does this hold good more than to the cotton crop. But judging from the statements which have been coming from all the cotton growing States for weeks and months, the crop of the present season has suffered to a very large extent. That the floods of the great Mississippi valley have destroyed an immense quantity of the growing crop cannot be questioned: and when we add to the losses from this cause, those which have occurred from its opposite one, drought, as also from insects, we should think it fair to infer that one-fourth of the crop planted will have been destroyed by the time it will be fit to gather. But as the crop planted was an immensely large one both in this country and in Texas, and as we believe much larger than the demands of consumption requires, and there is a very heavy surplus, (greater than any preceding year) remaining on hands in England, we apprehend there can be no doubt but that the supply raised will exceed considerably any demands of consumption that are likely to occur. With the large territory adapted to the culture of Cotton in this Country and Texas, production may be pushed to an almost illimitable extent. That it has been already pushed too far, the heavy surplus annually on hand, unsold, at the end of each year should be an instructive lesson. The consumption of the world is regulated by the laws of population, in the main, and, therefore, can only increase as that increases, and this, we know, cannot, by steam, or any other of the appliances brought to the aid of science, be made to move faster than nature may allow, and it is, therefore, always to be regretted that whenever a branch of human industry proves profitable, there is always found such an uncontrollable disposition in every one to run headlong into it; for this rushing, by the law of sympathy, is brought to bear until what was at first a lucrative pursuit, becomes the reverse of it by excess of production. The raising of cotton if it could be adapted, in the quantity produced, to the quantity required to supply the wants of the people, would be among the best of human employments, but if the product be multiplied so that the production is made to exceed the demand a hundred per cent., the prices must inevitably be depressed greatly below the point which may be said to be profitable.

SAVING MANURES.—It has been our object since we commenced the publication of this Journal, to urge upon the attention of our readers such a system of agriculture, as would prove most beneficial to their lands and at the same time yield them a handsome per centage on the amount of capital expended. In doing this, we have advocated the advantages to be derived from a liberal expenditure of manures, and a proper rotation of crops, as the basis of a farmer's wealth. And while we still insist on the use of mineral substances as manures, we would, at the same time, not have our friends forget that their barn and stable yards can be used as a reservoir for the collection of composts. In these hard times, it requires the farmer, as well as others, to husband their effects, and to pursue, in the management of their farms, a rigid course of economy, in order that they may be enabled to supply the necessities of their land. We know of no better plan, or one that looks more plausible in our eyes, than that laid down by Judge BULL, of whose experience in the economy of the farm most of our readers are familiar.

He says the cattle yard should be located on the south side of and adjoining the barn. Sheds, substantial walls, or closed board fences, should be erected at least on the east and west sides, to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms—the size and divisions to feed. Excavate the centre, or some other part of the yard, placing the earth removed upon the borders, which may be ten to fourteen feet broad or upon the lower sides where there is a descent, so that the liquids will all run to the centre, and the borders, which should be left gently inclining, will remain dry and firm, for feeding the cattle upon. The centre may be from two to five feet lower than the borders. The labor may be done principally with the plough and scraper, and smoothed off with the shovel and hoe. This can be done in a short time, and with but few hands. When the soil of the yard is not sufficiently compact to hold water, or is not likely to become so by the tread of the cattle, or the puddling effect of the manure, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down, and well covered with gravel. This is seldom, however, necessary. Our yards are upon a sand loam, and yet the liquids never sink into the earth. When the yard is prepared, the first thing done should be to overlay the whole bottom with six to twelve inches of peat or swamp earth, where it is at command; and where it is not, with earth from ditches, the road side, or other rich deposits. It is then fit for the reception of the cattle, and of straw, coarse hay, corn-stalks, and other litter of the farm; and subsequently, as they may be gathered, the weeds, potatoe and other vegetable matters. These materials will absorb or take up the urine and other liquids, and becoming incorporated with the dung, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost, the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft, the borders afford space for feeding the cattle, and for a dry passage to the barn. In this way the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. prevented. The barns and sheds which adjoin the yards, should be provided with eave gutters, which should discharge outside of the yard, so that the water from the roofs may pass off.

There is no doubt if our farmers would but study their own interests they would adopt this plan for accumulating and saving manure. This is one of the most important branches of farming economy—the rock upon which the farmer must build his hopes if he should desire success to crown his labors. That many are remiss in this duty, the surrounding country will fully testify. Nature has supplied us with a rich, fertile soil, but through improvidence and mismanagement, in many instances, it has become unproductive, and will continue so unless a different system is pursued. There are many who complain of not being able to procure Lime, Plaster, or other mineral manures at their present prices, when, at the same time, they suffer loads of the best matter with which they can resuscitate their lands to go to waste. If our farmers wish to restore their lands to that fertility from which they have been deteriorated, they must adopt some method of saving every particle of matter, the decomposition of which will act like magic upon the crops. It would be better in preserving manure, to construct a cistern or tank near the yard into which an under drain may be made to conduct the liquids, when they are likely to accumulate to excess. These liquids may be pumped into casks upon carts, and employed to great advantage to grass or arable crops. The Flemings call these liquids the *cooked food* of their crops; and we have no doubt if these manures were appreciated more, and applied oftener in this country, that we should hear less complaints of "hard times," and the failure of crops."—*Valley Farmer.*

AMERICAN SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.—We have been shown some specimens of Silk Handkerchiefs manufactured at the Silk Factory of Messrs. Murray & Ryle, Paterson, N. J. which was established some four years ago, but which has only been in vigorous operation since the passage of the present Tariff. These Handkerchiefs are a substantial and elegant article, some of them embellished with Portraits of Henry Clay. We understand that the manufacture of Piece Goods—Gro. de Naps, Saranets, &c.—has been commenced, and will be prosecuted. If our people would only think American fabrics as comely as Foreign, we might soon supply our own Silks, but the ladies are apt to fancy nothing fine enough for their wear which has not crossed the Atlantic. These goods are for sale by J. S. Shafer, 153 Maiden-lane.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

[From the Maine Farmer.]
GARGET IN COWS.

Mr. Holmes:—As some particular circumstances have led me to scrutinize this subject with more than ordinary care, and as my object in writing is always to establish "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," I will state some facts within my own knowledge, which have taken place since I last wrote on this subject. My attention has been more especially directed to this subject, from some discussion I had in the Farmer two or three years past, and my solicitude has been equally strong to detect my own errors as those of others. And in this scrutiny, I have been more and more convinced of the following jumping conclusions, on subjects involved in such mystery as those connected with animal and vegetable and vegetable physiology. It has been thought by some, that the great cause of this disease is the distention of the cow's udder by an overflow of milk. This has been the point at issue with me in my examination of the subject. And now for the facts. I had a three year old heifer that calved last March, and it has been my practice, for two or three years past, to accustom such heifers to handling their udders sometime before calving, in order to get them gentle; my attention was excited at one time, on handling it, to find her unusually skittish. From some observations made before this, on cows affected with garget, I had generally found it to be the case, before the appearance of clotted milk, that hard spots could be felt, either in the teats or in the interior of the udder; and sometimes attended with external heat, and at other times not. In examining her teats, no unusual heat was observed, nor on the surface of the udder. I then proceeded to examine the interior by pressing my hands hard on each side, and soon ascertained one or more of these bunches in the interior of the udder, nor was the heifer herself slow to notify me that she felt hurt. I at once suspected this to be the genuine disease of garget, in its first stage. I then commenced giving her a medicine I shall presently refer to again. Her udder never appeared very much pressed with milk before she calved, nor was any unusual heat to be discovered on the outside. The hind part of the udder appeared a little too hard, but I could discover no soreness there; but I had quite a severe trial with her for two or three milkings to make her let the calf suck. The difficulty was evidently in the interior of the udder, and so far from the outside that the inflammation did not reach there. These difficulties, however, soon subsided; she grew gentle to her calf; the bunch I had felt inside abated; no clotted milk ever appeared, and she has done well ever since.

I had a young cow at the same time to calve a few weeks later, which had had but one calf before, and showed no signs of drying off. About a month before her time was out, I felt very anxious to get her dry, and I commenced by neglecting to draw her milk; at first but once a day, and then from that to every other day, and from that to once or twice a week. At this time I was surprised at one instance in drawing her milk to find it badly clotted, and showing manifestly a bad degree of garget. This was the first time I had ever seen clotted milk from her, and I had milked her all the time after she had her first calf. There had indeed been some small, hard bunches in one of her teats that indicated danger, but nothing else had been discovered. I then commenced with medicine, and have had no difficulty since until a day or two ago, when she gave bloody milk for two milkings, without the appearance of any other trouble. By the way, I would observe that those hard bunches I mentioned in one of her teats, are nearly gone.

A third case I will state is that of an old cow, which had now and then been slightly affected with garget, but slightly, remember. Winter before last, when with calf, and nearly dry, she was affected with garget in one teat the worst a great deal that I had ever seen here. I gave her some medicine, and as she was then nearly dry, I took no further notice about it until she calved, when no garget appeared, nor has since, and she now gives a good mess of milk.

Here then, reader, you have three cases in succession, in one stock of cows, and all the cases of garget which took place during the time when no pressure of milk could be the cause of it. One was a heifer, whose udder had never been distended; and the young cow that had had one calf before, had that one too early in the season to have her udder excessively pressed with milk; and, in sober fact, never had been. We leave the readers of the Farmer to draw their own inferences.

In reading Mr. Fisher's prize essay on dairying, published in the Albany Cultivator, I find he recommends sulphur to be given to cows, a tablespoonful once a week, whilst they are dry and with calf. I have used this ever since as the only medicine in cases of garget, and am well satisfied as yet.

By the way, I would also observe that I consider Mr. Fisher's essay a production of rare merit, and should be pleased to see it republished in the Maine Farmer. It is emphatically a practical one, and tells the whole story.

J. H. JENNE.

Peru, July, 1844.

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

NEW MODE OF FARMING.

I pray you, Messrs. Editors, permit me to detail what appears to me, a new mode of farming. It was communicated in the way of conversation with an honest old German, who informed me he purchased a small farm of 70 acres in the neighborhood of the Lehigh coal region, where also he had charge of a lock on the canal; that next year he should have a taller (larger) farm, and devote himself to its cultivation.

I inquired if he would grow corn?

"Yes."

And wheat?

"Yes."

Oats?

"Yes, for the fodder—and cut it all up together, grain and straw."

Would he keep a dairy?

"No, only one cow for my wife, as I do not care for milk and butter."

Hogs?

"No, only one or two, to eat up the waste about the house."

Then what stock would you keep?

"None in summer, but plenty in winter."

I then desired him to detail his plan, which he did in his quaint manner, as follows:

"I keeps no cow, no ox, no sheep, no hog all summer, nor plow much. All my land, so much as I can, I gives to grass. Then, when my neighbors say, 'Oh, my hogs and my cows get into my corn and eat it all up,' I say, I keeps no cow and no hog: I very comfortable about my fences; they cost me nothing, for I have no cattle to break them. But I makes the hay so much as I can, and my cornstalks so big as I can, and my oats so much as I can, and save all up for winter; a great barn and stable quite full, and the ricks in the yard; and then I watch my neighbors; for when I hear John Stone say in the spring, 'Oh, I got much grass—I must buy two cows,' when he ain't 'nough for one cow, I say to myself, Oh, I buy your cows in winter, when you got no hay for them. So when he come and say, 'You buy my two cows, cause you got plenty hay,' I say, yes—I give you five dollar a piece for them; and I gets them, cause he got no hay nor nothing to give them. So I do with the rest of my neighbors; only I do not buy the bad cows, only the good cows, what will have calf; and they keep the bad cows, 'cause nobody will buy them. So I keeps them well and cleans them very nice, and makes them fat and big, and when the little calfs come, I give them all the milk, and they grow fat and big; and then my neighbors comes in the spring and want to buy their cows again, for they got the grass and and no cows to eat it; and so I sells them their cows back again for twenty dollars apiece, and sometimes gets thirty or forty; but I keeps the calfs, 'cause I wants them for the butcher. And so I sells my neighbors their own cows again—but I get all the dung; and as they get no dung, they get no crops; while I gets all the dung, and the crops, and the profit too!"

Messrs. Editors, when I hear my neighbors inquire what course they shall adopt, so as not to follow exactly in the path which others are pursuing, I think of my old German friend, who "gets the dung, the crops, and the profit too," and am led to ask, if there be any objection to the plan here pointed out?

[Perhaps not, where cows can be purchased and sold at the rates above specified.—N. E. FAR.]

GREAT YIELD OF WOOL.—Mr. Luther Smith of Springfield, recently brought into that town from the East, a lot of Spanish Merino Sheep, from one of which he sheared 14 pounds, and from three others 33 pounds 10 ounces of wool, being of one year's growth.—Maine Farmer.

FULTON PEAR.

This excellent pear is a native of Maine. We have many excellent pears which have originated from seed in different parts of the State, and we hope the few nursery men which we have, will look after them and bring them into cultivation and notice. We copy the following account from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, though it appeared in the New England Farmer. It was communicated by Mr. John Abbott, who was formerly a professor in Bowdoin College. Mr. Abbott says, with regard to the Fulton Pear which I furnished to my friend, Mr. Greenleaf, of Quincy, and which you saw and tasted last autumn, you appear to me to have, in all respects, well described it. I need not therefore attempt any alteration of your description. With respect to its history, I have to inform you that a family by the name of Fulton, about fifty years ago, removed from the county of Plymouth, Mass., to Topsham, in this neighborhood, and commenced a new farm.

In a year or two after they commenced their farm, Mr. Fulton and his wife, as the woman informed me, returned to Massachusetts to visit their friends, when she collected a considerable quantity of pear seeds which she planted on her return home.

I have counted on his farm, by this one woman's planting, about forty trees. There are two or three trees, the fruit of which very nearly resemble each other. The rest of the trees produce only ordinary pears, some of them very ordinary. The family derive a considerable income from these pears, as this sort of fruit is rather scarce with us. I have resided in Brunswick twenty-six years, and have nearly as long been acquainted with this pear. As this is the only good pear for the market, in this neighborhood, I supply myself with it for three or four weeks, by having them gathered and brought me before they soften. I have them as delicious thus ripened in the house, as on trees.—Maine Farmer.

GRAIN DRILL.

We were invited, a few days since, by our worthy friend, Major HAINES, to see the operation of a Grain Drill, in one of the fields of his farm, about a half mile distant from town. The Drill was invented by the Major and Mr. WELLS KILBURN. It is entirely different from any other machine of the kind now in use either in England or America.

The ground upon which it was operating, was very uneven and rough, which went to test its quality as a sower. The objection most farmers have with machines of this kind is, that they will not operate well upon ground that has the slightest unevenness, which is not the case with the one above mentioned. We followed it several rounds in the field, and were very careful in examining whether it did the work perfect and to advantage—which it did, to our satisfaction, and also to a number of farmers present. It was drawn with ease by two horses—the manager of the Drill stands upon the hind part of the machine, with a handle that reaches from the large wheel in front, by which he is enabled to guide the machine. It sows the seed in drills nine inches apart, and five drills at a time. The seed passes from a hopper or box to the hollow teeth that open the ground, and the seed passing down directly behind, falls in the furrow, and the dirt falling back directly upon the seed, and a roller following presses the seed in. The depth of the planting can be varied by simply turning a screw. The teeth are fixed in pieces of scantling, which are separate from each other, that they may follow the unevenness of the ground, and so plant the seed at a regular depth in the ground. The machine is so fixed with wooden pins, that if it should happen to strike anything to injure it, the pin breaks, and leaves the machine unhurt—the broken pin can be replaced by a new one in a moment.

It is quite a simple invention, and is not liable to get out of order—it can be made by almost any mechanic. We are told by the Patentees that it can be manufactured for the low price of \$50. We have seen some grain which was sown by it a few weeks since, coming up in fine and beautiful rows, and we hope in a short time to see all our farmers have one of these Drills on their places, by which they will save seed, and be the gainer in the crops to a considerable amount.

We have no doubt the Major will be pleased to show and explain the Drill to any person calling on him—it is certainly worth the walk to see.—Marietta (Pa.) Argus.

From the *American Agriculturist*.
CULTURE OF COFFEE.

I had almost forgotten the promise I made during our pleasant intercourse at my residence last summer, to give for the *Agriculturist* a short account of the cultivation of coffee and other products in the northern sections of S. America, and the province, or rather state of Venezuela. At the time I traversed that country, I did not feel that deep interest in things pertaining to the cultivation of the soil, which would induce minute observation of all that related to the products of the country. My observations were more of a general nature, and were directed to the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, and indigo, as subjects of interest to a traveller, and connected intimately with foreign commerce.

The luxuriance of vegetation in those valleys, which lie between the various branches of that great range of mountains which passes through the South American continent, far surpasses all that we meet with in this country. The valleys of Caraccas and Aragua, consist of a deep, rich, black loam, equal in fertility to the most productive portions of the Mississippi or its tributaries. Throughout these, and on the sides of the adjacent mountains, are the coffee plantations, scattered here and there, small cultivated spots in the immense tracts of neglected and uncleared waste. I shall not soon forget my first impression of a coffee-estate, as I caught sight of it in the distance, or when actually within its precincts.

We were on Las Vueltas or the banks of the mountain, and descending by a gently sloping zigzag mule-path, shaded by lofty forest-trees on our left, and on our right a steep precipice. Far below this lay the city of Caraccas as on a map, its spires glittering in the sun, and its surrounding estates stretching many miles along the beautiful and cultivated valley. On the winding road to the city, were many hundred mules with their burdens, carefully picking their way down the steep sides of the mountains. In the distance was seen the Silla of Caraccas, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, while all along the valley, the verdure and harvest hues were truly gorgeous. The sugar-cane, the changeable tints of the waving barley, the green maize, the orange groves, and above all, the distant beauty of the coffee plantations, contributed to heighten the effects of a scene to me exceedingly attractive, and one well worthy the pencil of a master hand. Many other things conspired to make my first distant view of a coffee plantation with its accompanying scenery, very interesting, yet a close inspection was needed to appreciate its beauty.

Just before entering the city of Caraccas, we passed a large and imposing entrance, with a patriotic inscription overhead. Finding it to be a coffee estate, we dismounted from our mules, and rambled through it. Imagine an extensive grove of trees, the branches of which, commencing about fifty feet from the ground, formed a large, compact, umbrella-like head, with dark-green, thick, glossy leaves, similar to those of the Cape Jessamine, and covered with brilliant scarlet flowers the size of the hand. These trees called the bucaris, are planted about thirty feet apart, their leafy heads forming a dense canopy, impervious to the rays of the sun. The coffee-tree is planted under these about ten feet apart, in straight rows. At two feet from the ground the branches radiate horizontally from the main stem, which is allowed to raise to the height of 8 or 9 feet where its growth is stopped by splitting the top, and placing wedges in it, the fruit being better and more abundant where the growth of the tree is thus retarded. The tree was now in its full bloom and ripeness, exhibiting conical forms of about six feet in diameter, with leaves of a glossy green, acuminate, and slightly indented. The fruit grew from the bark about the size and shape of a cranberry. The branches were loaded, like the arms of an oriental beauty, with beads of every tint. Some with the beautiful white flower, similar to our white Jessamine, in continuous clusters on the top of the horizontal branches; others with the fruit of every shade, from the palest green to emerald, then the rose, the crimson, and last of all a chocolate brown the sign of maturity. When to the refreshing shade and stately appearance of the bucaris, and the graceful foliage of the coffee-tree, is added the exceeding fragrance of the coffee-flower, frequently perfuming the air for half a mile or more, the thick velvety turf beneath them, studded with flowers of the most gorgeous colors, and adorned with little rivulets, deemed necessary to convey moisture to the roots of the plants, nothing can be more beautiful.

As I rambled through the rows of coffee-trees entirely protected from the sun, with the velvety turf beneath my feet, and birds of the most brilliant plumage singing sweetly over my head, I thought that no crop or plantation whatever could possibly compare with it in beauty, and that if the cultivation of the soil here on Long Island was attended with such pleasures, mercantile life would find but few votaries. Nowhere else, however, but in this valley and that of Aragua, did I see the plantations shaded by that beautiful tree, the bucaris. It requires too long a period to obtain the tree of sufficient size for shade. Throughout the West Indies, in Porto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica, and Cuba, I observe that they generally planted the banana or plantain on the sunny side of the coffee-tree, to migrate the heat of the sun by its glossy, pea-green leaves of 6 to 8 feet in length.

When the berry becomes of a chocolate-brown and is quite ripe, it is picked by women or young persons. It is then carried to a platform which covers sometimes an area of several acres, and is made of plaster and lime, very hard and dry. The berries are then spread out in the sun to dry. After being thus dried, they are placed in a mill similar to a cider-mill, where a heavy wheel passes over them and takes off the husk; it is then cleaned by a common fan, and placed in bags for exportation.

The cultivation is simple, and I see no reason why it could not be advantageously introduced in our southern states. It flourishes well on the Jamaica mountains at a height above the sea, where the climate is quite as cold as South Carolina, Georgia, or Louisiana. The labor is very light. The tree when once planted will bear thirty, and sometimes fifty years, with scarcely any attention. The preparation for market is very simple, and can be performed by children. It would be equally profitable with cotton, and I think far more so than either rice or sugar, without the sacrifice of health attending the cultivation of the former, or the terrible using up of flesh and muscle demanded by the latter. The only point to be ascertained is, whether it will bear the climate of our southern states; if so, there can be little doubt that for productiveness and facility of culture, it will be preferable to any other southern crop. I hope some of the southern readers of the *Agriculturist* may be induced to give the coffee-tree a trial, and report the result. It would be a very valuable addition to our agricultural productions for home consumption, and as an article of export; the demand abroad is almost unlimited.

There are many articles of foreign produce which can without doubt be profitably cultivated in this country. We have every variety of soil and climate, and there is no reason why we should resort to other countries to obtain articles for the cultivation of which nature has provided us with abundant resources. The *Agriculturist* in striking out a new path for itself, and in which it has met with unusual success, has given this subject, I am aware, much attention, and many able articles have recently appeared on the cultivation in this country of madder, sumach, indigo, &c. I hope the subject may not be given up, but that every possible effort will be made to increase our agricultural wealth by the encouragement and introduction of new products.

S. B. PARSONS.

Commercial Garden and Nursery,
Flushing, L. I. 11mo. 23, 1843.

AN IMMENSE STONE.—The Quincy Granite Railway Company quarried yesterday one of the largest stones ever moved at Quincy, or probably at any other quarry. Average dimension 50 feet long, 28 feet wide, 25 deep, making 35,000 cubic feet. Weight of the stone, 3,181 tons, allowing 11 feet to the ton. This huge mass was moved on its bed by gunpowder. The blast hole was 20 feet deep, and 4½ inches in diameter. The hole was to have been 25 feet deep, but a piece of the drill broke and prevented going to the proposed depth. Four casks of powder were used in the operation. For the first blast one cask was used, which did not crack the stone. The second, one and a half casks, which cracked the rock the whole length, opening a seam an eighth of an inch wide. The third blast, one and a half casks, which opened the seam a full half inch, sufficient to cut the stone into dimensions. This operation was conducted under the superintendence of Mr. S. R. Johnson, and is unquestionably the best and most valuable stone ever moved by gunpowder. A portion of this stone will be used in the columns of the hall of the Horticultural Society, to be erected the present season in School street.—*Boston Tran.*

EFFECTS OF PERPETUAL DAY.—The effect of perpetual day, upon the mind, feelings and avocations of men, is thus described in the narrative of Buchan's Expedition to the North Pole. The picture is well drawn:

Nothing made so deep an impression on our senses, as the change from alternate day and night, to which we had been habituated from our infancy, to the continued daylight to which we were subjected as soon as we crossed the arctic circle. Where the ground is but little trodden, even trifles are interesting, and I do not, therefore hesitate to describe the feelings with which we regard this change. The novelty, it must be admitted, was very agreeable; and the advantage of constant daylight, in an unexplored and naturally boisterous sea, was too great to allow us even to wish for a return of the alternations above alluded to; but the reluctance we felt to leave the deck when the sun was shining bright upon our sails, and retire to our cabins to sleep, deprived us of many hours of necessary rest, and when we returned to the deck to keep our night watch, if it may be so called, and still find the sun gilding the sky, it seemed as if the day would never finish. What, therefore, first promised to be so gratifying, soon threatened to become extremely irksome; and would, indeed, have been a serious inconvenience had we not followed the example of the feathery tribe, which we daily observed winging their way to roost, with a clock-work regularity, and retired to our cabin at the proper hour, where, shutting out the rays of the sun, we obtained that repose which the exercise of our duties required. At first, it will no doubt appear to many persons that constant daylight must be a valuable acquisition in every country; but a little reflection will, I think, be sufficient to show that the reverse is really the case, and to satisfy a reflecting mind that we cannot overrate the blessings we derive from the wholesome alternations of labor and rest, which is in a manner forced upon us by the succession of day and night. It is impossible by removing to a high latitude, to witness the difficulty there is in the regulation of time, the proneness that is felt by the indefatigable and zealous to rivet themselves to their occupations, and by the indolent and procrastinating to postpone their duties, without being truly thankful for that all-wise and merciful provision with which nature has endowed the more habitable portions of the globe.

ALPACAS IN SCOTLAND.—We have seen a male and female of the Alpaca species at Craigbarnet, Lennoxton, Stirlingshire, which have been there for the last eight months, and they have stood the severe winter without injury, and we are assured are more hardy than our native sheep—they require less food, and could exist where sheep would die. There seems hardly to be any kind of food they will not eat—they eat turnips, hay, oats, and beans—they are more partial to meadow than to rye-grass hay. These animals are now in the highest order and in the most perfect health—they are jet black, and follow their keeper like a dog, and are very elegant and interesting. The weight of the fleece of last year was 17½ lbs. Their worthy owner is of opinion, when the navigation between us and South America is diminished as to length of time, which steam will most assuredly accomplish, thousands of Alpacas will be brought over—our hills will be covered with them, and they will become a source of great wealth and profit to the proprietors and farmers of the highland districts, for these animals will thrive upon that kind of coarse bent, which neither horse nor cow nor sheep will look at or touch.—*Foreign Correspond. Am. Agriculturist.*

LUCERNE.—In no former period (says a correspondent of the *Mark-Lane Express*,) have I experienced the value of lucerne, as during the present protracted drought; I have now nearly finished my first crop, which I have been cutting green for horses and cows, much of which measured in height 36 inches, and very thick; my second crop is now from 24 to 26 inches high, and as thick as the first. I am now about cutting this for hay. It does not appear to be in the least affected by the severe drought, which I attribute to the very great depth the roots run down. I would again urge all farmers to try to grow lucerne, for of all summer food for horses, this is the very best: I am inclined to say, likewise, nothing can be better food for cows, for my own have lived entirely upon it the last three weeks, my feeding pasture being quite burned up for want of rain, and have produced a full quantity of butter.—*Mark-Lane Express.*

HINTS WORTH KNOWING.—*Fractured or dislocated leg.*—Let the sufferer be kept on the ground until a couch, door, or gate, can be procured; for in raising him up he may die from faintness or loss of blood. When a gate, hurdle, or board is procured, place it alongside him; cover it with a bed of straw, and pillows, and let men convey him home or to a neighboring house. Send a discreet person to his surgeon and to his home. On no account put him into a vehicle; let him be borne home by men, for the motion of a carriage might cause splintered bones to fatally wound blood vessels in contact with them.

Fits.—If a person falls in a fit, let him remain on the ground, provided his face be pale; should it be fainting, or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright, or bleeding, but if the face be red or dark-colored, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

Hanging or Drowning.—Expose the chest as quickly as possible, and throw the coldest water you can procure plentifully over it, whilst the body is kept in a sitting position.

Children in Convulsions.—Deluge the head with cold water, and put the feet into warm water, till medical assistance can be procured.

By a proper application of these simple rules, life might often be saved, whilst it is well known to medical gentlemen, that what is kindly though injudiciously done hastens death.

PREMATURE APPLES.—Every apple that falls from the tree before the crop is ripe, should be gathered up and given to the hogs. Almost every such apple will be found on examination, to contain a small worm or maggot, which is said to be the *curculio* in its pupa state. This worm will leave the apple soon after it falls, and enter the earth, whence it returns in the spring, in another form to recommence its depredations upon your fruit.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October next, at 10 o'clock, at the Exhibition ground of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Rising Sun Village, on the Germantown Road, 3 miles from Philadelphia, will be sold—A superior lot of improved Short Horns, from the celebrated herd of James Cowen, Esq. of Mount Airy, consisting of young Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves, of high blood, imported, or immediately derived from imported animals of great repute.

Also some fine young Heifers, from one half to seven eighths blood, sired by Leander, Son of Dairy Maid.

Mr. Gowen assures us that this sale will in point of numbers and character, far exceed his sale of 1842. Leander and Colatra, the younger, will be among the Bulls; and the celebrated Dairy Maid, the beautiful Cleopatra, Walnut, and Miss Model, among the Cows to be offered.

Catalogues will be ready in due time, and the Cattle will be on the ground for exhibition two days previous to the sale.

We invite the special attention of Breeders and the lovers of fine stock in general, to this splendid selection of Cattle. So excellent an opportunity for procuring fine specimens of the best Durhams, but seldom occurs. **WOLBERT & HERKNESSE,** aug. 28 Auctioneers.

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farm, ing Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan—which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant.—**A. G. MOTT,** jy 3 4t* corner Ennor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to **JAMES HUEY & CO.** jy 3 4t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by **J. S. EASTMAN,** Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years); Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 22

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ennor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry" ap 17

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber.

Ap. 17.

OBED HUSSEY.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at \$1 per bbl. **E. J. COOPER,** aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. **R. B. CHENOWETH,** corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS.

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 11½ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn house, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a framed dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH, No. 40 N. Howard st.

je 26

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 21.

Beef, Balt. mess, 8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a
Do. do. No. 1, 6½a7	Do. do. 2, 7a11
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7
Pork, mess, 10	Do. Western 2, 6a
Do. No. 1 9½a9½	Do. do. 3, 5a6
Do. prime 8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6½a7
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none
Bacon, hams, Balt. lb 6½a7	Do. Western 1, a6½
Do. middlings, " 5a5½	Do. do. 2, 5a5½
Do. shoulders, " 4a4½	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6½
Do. asst'd, West. 4½	Cheese, casks, 6
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 5a8½
Do. middlings, a5	Do. extra, 12a15
Do. shoulders, 3½a4	

COTTON—

Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb. 11a12
Upland, 9	Alabama, 11a12
Louisiana, 11½	Florida, 10a12
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W. P. 2a9
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 31a
Porto Rico, 29½a30	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28
English Island, 28a36	Sugar House, 28a36

SOAP—

Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n rn, br'n & yel. 3½a4½
brown & yell'w 4½a5½	

TOBACCO—

Common 2 a 3½	Yellow, 8 a10
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red 6½a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a
wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13	Kentucky, 13 a11
Yellow and red, 7a10	St. Domingo, 15 a38
	Cuba, 15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a
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SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 6.70a7.50	Do. brown, 6½a6½
New Orleans, 6½a6½	Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$3.93a4.	
Do. City Mills, 4.	
Do. Susquehanna, 4 a	
Rye, first 2.87a	
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62	
Do. per hhd. 11.75	

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu 93a96	Peas, black eye, 50a55
" best Pa red 85a	Clover seed, store \$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md 70a92	Timothy do 2a2.50
Corn, white, 40a41	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35
" yellow Md. 43a44	Ship'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 50a52	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 20a22	Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 100	Shorts, bushel, 10a

FEATHERS—per lb.

Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay. 6½a 8	Rio, 6½a7½
St. Domingo, 5½a 6	Triange, 3½a 4½

CANDLES—

Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 32a33
Do. choice brands, 10½	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, 8a 9	
20 a22 cts.	We quote Rye at 50 a 52 cts.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price, \$50, deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Like see a 15-16 Durham bull calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for \$50. Call on S. Sands, at this office. je 12

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. **JOHN H. B. FULTON, Rec. Sec.**

POUDRETTE.

A supply now on hand for sale at the office of the American Farmer.

NEALE & LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf.
Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of **FLY PROOF WHEAT** for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the *Mediterranean wheat*, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made. Aug 28

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

600 Bushels of this Wheat for Seed, raised by a gentleman in Baltimore County, will be sold low, if immediately applied for. The quantity is not to be surpassed by any wheat raised in the State of Maryland. A sample can be seen at the office of the "American Farmer." For Sale by **SAMUEL SANDS.**

NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

At the old stand formerly occupied by **JOHN T. DARDING**, fronting on **Grant & Ellicott streets**, adjoining **Dismore & Kyle, Pratt st. wharf.**

G. H. BRYSON & J. JOHNSON,

Having entered into a co-partnership under the name **G. H. Bryson & Co.**, offer for sale at reduced prices, a great variety of Ploughs, Castings, &c., as

Davis,	Hill Side,	Grain Cradles,
S. & M.	Sub Soil,	Cutting Box,
Chenoweth,	Freeborn & Hitchcock,	Corn Shellers,
Woods,	Cultivators,	Corn and Cob
Wiley,	Harrows,	Crushers, &c.
Bar Sher,	Wheat Fans,	

Ross' Patent Hay and Straw Cutter, and every variety of **FIELD AND GARDEN SEED.**

Repairing done on the lowest terms. Castings by the ton or otherwise. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. aug 21 **G. H. BRYSON & CO.**

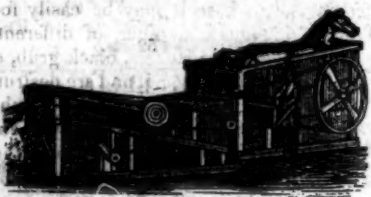
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by **Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:**

Corn Mills,	price \$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and		Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Cob Crushers,	30	Other kinds, embracing about	
Baldwin's do.	65	25 sorts, and suited to every	
Goldborough's Corn Shell-		ing & Shucking Machine,	35
ing & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Cast-	
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	ings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Do. extra large,	75	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Grindstones, on friction rol-	
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30	lers,	13
Pierce's and Dolphin self-		Lime Spreaders,	30

sharpening Plows, (new & Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also **GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS**—of every sort. **GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS** " " **GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS** " " The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. **R. S. Jr. & Co.** July 24

SOMETHING NEW.



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Threshing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new **SEPARATOR**, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor-saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, powers double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. **EDRA WHITMAN, Jr.** July 17

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to **D. K. MINOR, Agent.**

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by **SAM'L SANDS,** office of the Farmer, Baltimore st. je 19

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of implements belonging to **JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.** Our stock consists of a large lot of **PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS**, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical **WILEY**, and the **MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH** of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of **PLUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco MOES.** Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep **GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.** Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, **S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore** **E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore.** fe 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes. For all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, **McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.**

Dec. 6. if **RANDALL & CO.**

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that **A. G. MOTT**, corner of Ennor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street: **P. S. CHAPPELL, or, Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.**

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being **SUPERIOR ARTICLES.** They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,

West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. **GEORGE PAGE** the first premium on his **CORN and COB CRUSHER** and **HORSE POWER**, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is a like matter of surprise and mortification. **ASNER LINTRICUS, Jr.**

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small **MILLS**, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior **CUTTING BOXES**, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with **J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office;** or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthicum, Jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber. no 8 **JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.**

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by **ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedmen, No. 60 Light st.** Ap 22

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. Prices—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. **ABBETT & CO.**

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at **Parsons & Preston's Book Store**, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with **S. SANDS**, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell. fe 14

WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. 0. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelors' and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1